

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. A restart has been issued to correct a mistake, under the 102(e) section in regards to the rejection of claim 1, which was in the previously mailed office action.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments, see page 6-8, filed 12/01/08, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-3, 7-9, and 11-14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Perkins (US 2003/0184782), Perkins (US 2003/0184782) in view of Hanson (US 6,148,346), Perkins (US 2003/0184782) in view of Shin (US 6,351,320), Perkins (US 2003/0184782) in view of Wilson (GB 2,347,766), Perkins (US 2003/0184782) in view of Vidyanand (US 6,967,728), Perkins (US 2003/0184782) in view of Hanson (US 6,148,346) further in view of Wilson (GB 2,347,766), and Perkins (US 2003/0184782) in view of Hanson (US 6,148,346) further in view of Vidyanand (US 6,967,728).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States

only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-3, 7, and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Perkins (US 2003/0184782).

Regarding Claim 1, Perkins teaches an apparatus (Page 1, paragraph 1) comprising: a non-volatile storage device (Page 2, paragraph 21);  
an application program (Page 1, paragraph 18); and  
a printer driver (Page 2, paragraph 21) configured to retrieve configuration data from a printing device (Page 2, paragraph 21), wherein the configuration data includes command data (Page 2, paragraph 21),  
cause the configuration data to be stored on the non-volatile storage device (Page 2, paragraph 21), and  
use the command data included in the configuration data to translate a first command generated by the application program into a second command supported by the printing device (Page 2, paragraph 22).

Regarding Claim 2, Perkins further teaches wherein the application program is configured to use the configuration data to facilitate printing of an electronic document (Page 2, paragraph 23).

Regarding Claim 3, Perkins further teaches wherein the application program is configured to use the configuration data to generate one or more graphical user

interface objects that are displayed on a graphical user interface in association with the printing of an electronic document (Figure 5 and Page 3, paragraph 35).

Regarding Claim 7, Perkins further teaches wherein the configuration data indicates one or more options installed on the printing device (Figure 5 and Page 3, paragraph 35).

Regarding Claim 8, Perkins further teaches wherein the configuration data indicates one or more source trays available on the printing device (Figure 5 and Page 3, paragraph 5, wherein the paper sizes are stored on individual source trays).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 4-6 and 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Perkins (US 2003/0184782) in view of Hanson (US 6,148,346).

Regarding Claim 4, Perkins in view of Yamamura does not teach wherein: configuration data includes bitmap data for the printing device, and the application

program is configured to cause the bitmap data to be displayed on a graphical user interface in association with the printing of an electronic document.

However, Hanson does teach wherein: configuration data includes bitmap data for the printing device (Column 5, lines 13-22, where the bitmap data is taken as a form of graphical data), and the application program is configured to cause the bitmap data to be displayed on a graphical user interface in association with the printing of an electronic document (Column 5, lines 13-22).

Perkins and Hanson are combinable because they are both dealing with a user working with printer drivers.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Perkins with the teachings of Hanson for the purpose of allowing for two way communications between a computer and a printer (Hanson: Column 2, lines 1-5).

Regarding Claim 5, Perkins does not teach wherein the printer driver is further configured to cause a graphical user interface object to be displayed on a graphical user interface, wherein the graphical user interface object includes a link with a URL associated with bitmap data included in the configuration data stored on the printing device.

However Hanson does teach wherein the printer driver is further configured to cause a graphical user interface object to be displayed on a graphical user interface, wherein the graphical user interface object includes a link with a URL associated with

bitmap data included in the configuration data stored on the printing device (Column 5, lines 23-43, where the bitmap data is taken as a form of graphical data and the URL is treated as a link to another menu).

Perkins and Hanson are combinable because they are both dealing with a GUI in relation to printer drivers.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Perkins with the teachings of Hanson for the purpose of allowing for two way communications between a computer and a printer (Hanson: Column 2, lines 1-5).

Regarding Claim 6, Perkins does not teach wherein the printer driver is further configured to in response to detecting a user selection of the link, retrieve the bitmap data from the printing device and cause the bitmap data to be displayed on the graphical user interface.

Hanson teaches wherein the printer driver is further configured to in response to detecting a user selection of the link, retrieve the bitmap data from the printing device and cause the bitmap data to be displayed on the graphical user interface (Column 5, lines 23-43, where the bitmap data is taken as a form of graphical data and the URL is treated as a link to another menu).

Perkins and Hanson are combinable because they are both dealing with a GUI in relation to printer drivers.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Perkins with the teachings of Hanson for the purpose of allowing for two way communications between a computer and a printer (Hanson: Column 2, lines 1-5).

Regarding Claim 15, Perkins teaches an apparatus (Page 1, paragraph 1) comprising:

a non-volatile storage device (Page 2, paragraph 21).

Perkins does not teach a printer driver configured to retrieve bitmap data from a printing device, and

cause the bitmap data to be stored on the non-volatile storage device; and  
an application program to cause the bitmap data to be displayed on a graphical user interface.

Hanson does teach a printer driver configured to retrieve bitmap data from a printing device (Column 5, lines 13-22, where the bitmap data is taken as a form of graphical data), and

cause the bitmap data to be stored on the non-volatile storage device (Column 2, lines 22-28); and

an application program to cause the bitmap data to be displayed on a graphical user interface Column 5, lines 13-22).

Perkins and Hanson are combinable because they are both dealing with a GUI in relation to printer drivers.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Perkins with the teachings of Hanson for the purpose of allowing for two way communications between a computer and a printer (Hanson: Column 2, lines 1-5).

Regarding Claim 16, Perkins further teaches wherein the graphical user interface is configured to facilitate printing of an electronic document (Page 2, paragraph 23 and Page 3, paragraph 35).

Regarding Claim 17, Perkins does not teach wherein the printer driver is configured to retrieve the bitmap data from the printing device in response to a user selecting a link on the graphical user interface.

Hanson does teach wherein the printer driver is configured to retrieve the bitmap data from the printing device in response to a user selecting a link on the graphical user interface (Column 5, lines 23-43, where the bitmap data is taken as a form of graphical data and the URL is treated as a link to another menu).

Perkins and Hanson are combinable because they are both dealing with a GUI in relation to printer drivers.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Perkins with the teachings of Hanson for the purpose of allowing for two way communications between a computer and a printer (Hanson: Column 2, lines 1-5).

7. Claims 9 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Perkins (US 2003/0184782) in view of Shin (US 6,351,320).

Regarding Claim 9, Perkins does not teach wherein the configuration data indicates one or more media types available on the printing device.

However, Shin does teach wherein the configuration data indicates one or more media types available on the printing device (Column 9, lines 50-52).

Perkins and Shin are combinable because they both deal with interfaces in regards to printers and printer drivers.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Perkins with the teachings of Shin for the purpose of providing a memory saving printer driver for controlling output image aspects (Shin: Column 2, lines 63-65).

Regarding Claim 11, Perkins does not teach wherein the configuration data includes program logic used by the printer driver.

However Shin does teach wherein the configuration data includes program logic used by the printer driver (Column 9, lines 25-33).

Perkins and Shin are combinable because they both deal with interfaces in regards to printers and printer drivers.



Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Perkins with the teachings of Shin for the purpose of providing a memory saving printer driver for controlling output image aspects (Shin: Column 2, lines 63-65).

8. Claims 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Perkins (US 2003/0184782) in view of Wilson (GB 2,347,766).

Regarding Claim 12, Perkins does not teach wherein: the configuration data includes first version identification data that indicates a version of the configuration data retrieved by the printer driver, and the printer driver is further configured to:

retrieve second version identification data from the printing device, wherein the second version identification data indicates a version of the configuration data maintained on the printing device,

compare the first version identification data to the second version identification data, and if the comparison of the first version identification data to the second version identification data indicates that the version of configuration data maintained on the printing device is more recent than the version of configuration data retrieved by the printer driver, then the printer driver retrieving the more recent version of the configuration data from the printing device.

However, Wilson does teach wherein: the configuration data includes first version identification data that indicates a version of the configuration data retrieved by the printer driver (Page 5, lines 7-22), and the printer driver is further configured to:

retrieve second version identification data from the printing device, wherein the second version identification data indicates a version of the configuration data maintained on the printing device (Page 5, lines 7-26),

compare the first version identification data to the second version identification data (Page 5, lines 28-34), and if the comparison of the first version identification data to the second version identification data indicates that the version of configuration data maintained on the printing device is more recent than the version of configuration data retrieved by the printer driver, then the printer driver retrieving the more recent version of the configuration data from the printing device (Page 5, lines 28-34).

Perkins and Wilson are combinable because they both are dealing with working with printer drivers.

Therefore it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Perkins with the teachings of Wilson to allow the user not to have to deal with problems with the print driver when printing (Wilson: Page 6, lines 15-19).

Regarding Claim 13, Perkins does not teach wherein the printer driver is configured to retrieve the configuration data from the printing device in response to an indication that the printer driver is not fully compatible with the printing device.

However Wilson does teach wherein the printer driver is configured to retrieve the configuration data from the printing device in response to an indication that the printer driver is not fully compatible with the printing device (Page 5, lines 28-34).

Perkins and Wilson are combinable because they both are dealing with working with printer drivers.

Therefore it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Perkins with the teachings of Wilson to allow the user not to have to deal with problems with the print driver when printing (Wilson: Page 6, lines 15-19).

9. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Perkins (US 2003/0184782) in view of Vidyanand (US 6,967,728).

Regarding Claim 14, Perkins does not teach wherein the printer driver is further configured to: retrieve second configuration data from a second printing device, and cause the second configuration data to be stored on the non-volatile storage device.

However Vidyanand does teach wherein the printer driver is further configured to: retrieve second configuration data from a second printing device (Column 3, lines 28-48) cause the second configuration data to be stored on the non-volatile storage device (Column 5, lines 23-28).

Perkins and Vidyanand are combinable because they both deal with installing printer drivers.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Perkins with the teachings of Vidyanand for the purpose of providing transferable printer drive preferences (Vidyanand : Column 3, lines 18-24).

10. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Perkins (US 2003/0184782) in view of Hanson (US 6,148,346) further in view of Wilson (GB 2,347,766).

Regarding Claim 18, Perkins in view of Hanson does not teach wherein the printer driver is configured to retrieve the bitmap data from the printing device in response to an indication that the printer driver is not fully compatible with the printing device.

Wilson does teach wherein the printer driver is configured to retrieve the bitmap data from the printing device in response to an indication that the printer driver is not fully compatible with the printing device (Page 5, lines 28-34, wherein the bitmap data is a part of the driver).

Perkins in view of Hanson and Wilson are combinable because they both are dealing with working with printer drivers.

Therefore it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Perkins in view of Hanson with the teachings of

Wilson to allow the user not to have to deal with problems with the print driver when printing (Wilson: Page 6, lines 15-19).

11. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Perkins (US 2003/0184782) in view of Hanson (US 6,148,346) further in view of Vidyanand (US 6,967,728).

Regarding Claim 19, Perkins in view of Hanson does not teach wherein the printer driver is further configured to:

retrieve second bitmap data from a second printing device, and  
cause the second bitmap data to be stored on the non-volatile storage device.

Vidyanand does teach wherein the printer driver is further configured to:

retrieve second bitmap data from a second printing device (Column 3, lines 28-48), and

cause the second bitmap data to be stored on the non-volatile storage device (Column 5, lines 23-28).

Perkins in view of Hanson and Vidyanand are combinable because they both deal with installing printer drivers.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Perkins in view of Hanson with the teachings of Vidyanand for the purpose of providing transferable printer drive preferences (Vidyanand : Column 3, lines 18-24).

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nicholas C. Pachol whose telephone number is 571-270-3433. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Thr, 8:00 a.m.- 4:00 p.m. (EST), Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler L. Haskins can be reached on 571-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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